



New species and new records of *Fannia* Robineau-Desvoidy (Diptera, Fanniidae) from the Brazilian Amazon Region

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Abstract

There are 44 species of *Fannia* known to occur in Brazil, however, only seven of them are recorded from the Brazilian Amazon Region. *Fannia bifolia* **sp. nov.** from Pará, Brazil, is described and illustrated. *Fannia itatiaiensis* Albuquerque and *F. pusio* (Wiedemann) are newly recorded from the Brazilian Amazon Region. The known distributions of *F. flavicornis* Stein, *F. obscurinervis* (Stein), *F. trimaculata* (Stein) and *F. trimaculatoides* Couri & Pamplona are expanded. Keys to males and females of *Fannia* from the Brazilian Amazon Region are also provided.

Key words: Amazon, Brazil, *Fannia bifolia* **sp.nov.**, identification key, Neotropical Region

Resumo

Existem 44 espécies de *Fannia* conhecidas para o Brasil, entretanto, apenas sete delas são registradas para a Amazônia brasileira. *Fannia bifolia* **sp. nov.** proveniente do Pará, Brasil, é descrita e ilustrada. *Fannia itatiaiensis* Albuquerque e *F. pusio* (Wiedemann) são registradas pela primeira vez para a região. A distribuição de *Fannia flavicornis* Stein, *F. obscurinervis* (Stein), *F. trimaculata* (Stein) and *F. trimaculatoides* Couri & Pamplona é ampliada. Chaves de identificação para machos e fêmeas de *Fannia* da região da Amazônia brasileira são apresentadas.

Palavras chave: Amazônia, Brasil, *Fannia bifolia* **sp. nov.**, chave de identificação, região Neotropical

Introduction

Fanniidae are a cosmopolitan family of flies that currently comprise nearly 290 species, included in four genera (Pont 1986): *Fannia* Robineau-Desvoidy, *Piezura* Rondani, *Euryomma* Stein and *Australofannia* Pont. The monophyly of the family has been clearly established (McAlpine 1989). Recently, the monophyly of *Fannia*, as well as the monophyly of several species groups proposed by Chillcott (1961) and Albuquerque *et al.* (1981), were recovered in a phylogenetic analysis by Dominguez & Roig-Juñent (2008).

Adult *Fannia* are generally woodland species and are relatively rare in open or marshy habitats (Pont 1986). A few species have developed a close association with man and they can be considered synantropic (Carvalho *et al.* 2002). Some *Fannia* species have medical and veterinary importance as agents of myiasis and as vectors of *Dermatobia hominis* (Linnaeus Jr.) eggs (Guimarães & Papavero 1999). Larvae are trimorphic saprophages and develop in all kinds of organic detritus, such as decaying vegetable or animal matter, fungi or lairs and nests of birds, mammals and insects (Rozkošný *et al.* 1997).

Fannia is the largest genus in Fanniidae with worldwide distribution and approximately 270 species, of which 77 occur in the Neotropical Region (Carvalho *et al.* 2003; Wendt & Carvalho 2009). Several papers with keys and/or descriptions of Neotropical species have been published recently. They provide accounts of partial revision of Neotropical species (Albuquerque *et al.* 1981), synantropic Brazilian species (Carvalho *et*